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ITAGAKI SIGNS SURRENDER OF SOUTHEASTERN REGIONS

Ceremony Takes Place in Singapore With Mountbatten; Terauchi Unable to Attend

Domei

SINGAPORE, September 12.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander of the Southeast Asia Command, today accepted the surrender by the Japanese of more than 1,500,000 square miles of territory with a population of 128,000,000.

Swordless and under an armed guard, General Seishiro Itagaki, Japanese Supreme Commander in the Southern Regions, and Japanese representatives were marched through crowds to the Municipal Hall to sign the surrender document.

An audience of about 200 was present in the handsome council chamber where the signing took place. Seated at the table in the center was Lord Louis Mountbatten with Allied representatives. On his right was Lieutenant-General Raymond Wheeler, Deputy United States Commander in the Southeast Asia Command, and on his left was General William Sim, Commander of the Allied Land Forces in the Southeast Asia Command. Representatives of China, France, Australia and the Netherlands were also present.

The Japanese marched into the chamber, each accompanied by a guard who sat immediately behind. All remained seated as the Japanese came in.

Terauchi Unable to Attend

Lord Mountbatten then read a statement:—"I come here today to receive the formal surrender of all the Japanese forces within the Southeast Asia Command. I have received the following telegram from the Supreme Commander of the Japanese forces concerned, Field Marshal Count Terauchi: 'The most important occasion of the formal surrender document signing draws near, the significance of which is no less great to me than to Your Excellency. It is extremely regretful that my indisposal prevents me from attending and signing it personally and that I am unable to meet Your Excellency. I hereby notify Your Excellency I have fully empowered General Itagaki and send him on my behalf.'"

Lord Mountbatten added, "On hearing of Terauchi's illness I sent my own doctor to examine him and he certifies that the Field-Marshal is suffering from the effects of a stroke. In the circumstances I have decided to accept the surrender from General Itagaki today, but I have warned the Field Marshal that I shall expect him to make his personal surrender to me as soon as he is fit enough to do so."

Men Landing Endlessly

Lord Mountbatten referred to the landings at Ports Dickson and Swettenham and said, "When I visited the beaches yesterday men were landing endlessly. As I speak, there are 100,000 men ashore. This invasion would have taken place on September 9 whether the Japanese had resisted or not. I wish to make this plain; the surrender force is now massed here. I now call upon Itagaki to produce his credentials."

General Itagaki then drew a paper from an envelope in front of him and handed it to his aide who took it to Lord Mountbatten.

The Supreme Commander then read Marshal Terauchi's authority to Itagaki and went on to read out the instrument of surrender.

Surrender Document Signed

On the completion of the reading, copies of the instrument of surrender were placed before General Itagaki who immediately put on his signature in Japanese characters on 11 copies, Lord Mountbatten afterwards signed each copy.

SEAC Headquarters Set Up

Domei

SINGAPORE, September 12.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Southeast Asia, stated today that advanced SEAC Headquarters would be set up here but for the time being the main headquarters would remain at Kandy.

Belgium Honors Montgomery

Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Europe, was given a rousing welcome in Brussels on Wednesday when he was presented with the freedom of the city, according to a London report quoting Brussels dispatch. He drove to Belgian Royal Palace where he received Belgium's highest honor, Order of Leopold. In a speech he said: "There will be great suffer in Europe this winter. We face [illegible] task."

252 U.S. War Vessels Said Sunk, Damaged In Okinawa Campaign

The U.S. Navy announced on September 11 that during the Okinawa campaign the American troops suffered more than 106,000 casualties, and 30 U.S. warships sunk 222 damaged, according to a San Francisco report. Among the 30 ships listed as sunk, the largest in the regular combatant class, were 12 destroyers. Among those damaged were 10 battleships, eight aircraft carriers, three escort carriers, three heavy cruisers, two light cruisers and 67 destroyers. The Navy also reported that the Japanese suicide plane attacks were at their height during the Okinawa campaign and that 3,830 Japanese aircraft were destroyed.

DRASTIC CUTS TO MARK BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR

Emphasis to Be Laid on Construction in Provincial Compilations for Fiscal 46-47

A thoroughgoing retrenchment policy will be enforced by the Government in formulating the budgets for the 1946-47 fiscal year in the light of the fact that various expenditures necessary for the disposal of postwar affairs are on the increase. However, the government is prepared to set aside sufficient expenditures for the maintenance of economic order and for the stabilization of the people's livelihood. The same policy will be adopted in drawing up the provincial budgets.

On the basis of the above policy an instruction was issued to the prefectural governors regarding the policy for drawing up the provincial budgets for the next fiscal year under the joint names of the Home Vice-Minister and Finance Vice-Minister. In drawing up the provincial budgets, emphasis will be laid on future construction. In regard to the depletion of the postwar provincial finance brought about by the decrease in tax revenues due to war devastation and by the heavy burden borne by provincial finance in the form of air defense and national defense expenditures during the war, the government is prepared to extend all possible assistance. The government also intends to set aside sums for the production increase of foodstuffs and the necessities of life.

The gist of the instruction regarding the policy for drawing up the provincial budgets for the next fiscal year is as follows:

1. The chief aim of the administrative measures in the next fiscal year shall be future construction. With this object in view, the budgets for the next fiscal year should be drawn up. Drastic curtailment of expenditures should be made except in those items which are essential for the maintenance of social and economic order as well as for the stabilization of the people's life.

2. Expenditures may be sufficiently used for the production increase of foodstuffs and the necessities of life. Other expenditures which will enjoy priority are those for extending assistance to air raid victims, bereaved families, the sick and wounded, reconstruction of devastated areas and redistribution of workers.

3. Personnel expenses should be economised. Strict examination should be made of various subsidies, and encouragement funds supplied by provincial finance.

BACKS LOAN FOR BRITAIN

Truman Hits Suggestion Aid Will Help Spread of Socialism

President Truman was asked on September 12 what he thought of the suggestions in the United States that a large-scale loan should not be given to Britain because it meant direct help to the spread of socialism. He replied that "it is a perfectly silly conclusion," according to a London report.

He said that most of these suggestions originated from political circles opposed to the United States and British foreign policies. "Great Britain is entitled to any Government she wanted and the matter is not the United States business," the President stated, adding that "the proposed credit for Great Britain and the Empire has nothing to do with her type of Government."

Catroux Visiting Paris

French Ambassador to Moscow General Georges Catroux is in Paris on his way to join French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault in London, according to a London report of September 12.

STATE WILL PUSH SAVINGS TO FIGHT INFLATION TREND

Information Board Issues Statement on Wednesday Urging Nation to Continue Thrift

The Government decided at its Cabinet meeting on September 12 to continue its policy of nation-wide savings with the object of preventing aggravation of the existing inflation trend and of assisting the construction of a new Japan under the restrictions imposed by the Potsdam Declaration. Although the war has ended, the nation's currency circulation has increased steadily the total note issue by the Bank of Japan by August 31 being estimated at ¥42,000,000,000. Further increases in the amount are anticipated because of the war reparations and various relief expenditures which the Government will be called upon to assume. On the other hand, no appreciable rise in State revenue, including taxes, can be expected in the future and this also necessitates national savings. The anticipated difficulty of increasing the amount of the production of civilian commodities also heightens the danger of vicious inflation thus calling for strict economy in financial expenditure.

Acting on the decision of the Cabinet, the Board of Information on September 12 issued a statement urging the people to realize the danger of inflation, to exercise strict economy and to continue their savings as they had done during the war. The people were particularly warned against the serious results of the withdrawal of their national savings amounting to ¥170,000,000,000. The statement also explained the importance of savings in the nation's future trade with other nations, stressing the fact that mere balance between currency and commodities would not be sufficient to assure normal trade relations in the future. It is anticipated that the Government will not revise its policy of attaining a total savings goal of ¥60,000,000,000 during the current year of 1945.

The text of the Board of Information statement follows:

"With the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript terminating the war, the Empire has come to confront the most stupendous postwar economic management in our national history. The existing trend of currency expansion has been noteworthy and this trend is likely to be further aggravated by various factors such as relief measures for the surviving families of the war-dead, disabled soldiers and war-stricken people, for the restoration of devastated areas, for industrial reconversion, demobilization, the payment of war reparations, etc. all of which will involve the expenditure of vast amounts of money. On the other hand, we are not in a position to expect any great increase in the amount of revenue, including taxes.

"The Government is determined to exercise strict economy in its expenditures and to check any large outflow of capital and at the same time carry out proper measures for increased production of civilian commodities and the adjustment of distribution of goods prices and transportation, in order to prevent aggravation of the present vicious inflation trend. Since the Government is forced to admit the possibility of a continued unbalanced condition between gold and commodities, the important role of savings has not been reduced in any way even during the postwar period.

"Since the outbreak of the China Affair, the people have succeeded, in accumulating national savings amounting to ¥170,000,000,000 through their industry and exercise of thrift. The people are called upon to realize the truth that if they should slacken their endeavors now the existing unbalanced state between gold and goods will be aggravated and the general tend of currency expansion will be spurred thereby creating a serious condition in our national economy and impeding the reconstruction of the Empire. For the nation which has lost a large portion of its resources and must thus depend on international trade for its existence, prices should be maintained at as low a level as possible in order to expand our power of exert. We therefore, desire to make the following points clearly understood by the people:

"1. The necessity of increasing savings has become imperative in order to maintain the nation's economic order and the people's cooperation in this regard is absolutely imperative. The people should realize that their savings will protect their common livelihood and property and is one of the best means of reconstructing a new Japan.

"2. The people should understand that prevention of the so-called vicious inflation is possible only through the cooperation of the people.

"3. Appeals should be addressed to the masses exhorting them to continue making savings in strict obedience to the Imperial Rescrip terminating the war.

"4. Former measures for savings which have been found unsuitable should be speedily replaced by more appropriate ones."

FRENCH ELECTIONS RAPPED

Trade Union Congress and Parties Say Proposals Are Unjust

Domei

PARIS, September 10.—In a memorandum addressed to President General Charles de Gaulle, the text of which was published here today, leaders of the CGT (French Trade Union Congress) League for the rights of man and Radical, Socialist and Communist parties described the Government's election proposals as being contrary to the principle of proportional representation. They were also described as disloyal and unjust.

Demanding the equality of electors before the polls the memorandum said that under the system proposed by the Government, it would take 50,000 voters to return one candidate in one plane by only 27,000 in another.

In the Seine and Nord departments, the memorandum said, more than 9,000 inhabitants would be needed to return one deputy whereas in the other departments, only 40,000 inhabitants would be necessary.

The memorandum added that the new French assembly will have the task of drafting a new constitution and supporting the Government which will represent France at the peace negotiations.

BARES U.S. ARMY SCHEME

Patterson Says 6 Million Men to Be Discharged by Next July 1

U.S. Undersecretary of War, Robert Patterson, told a Senate Committee on September 12 that the Army expects to discharge six million men by next July 1, according to a Washington report.

He defended the point system for discharges and said the Army would be reduced to two and one-half million by the middle of 1946.

Mr. Patterson also rejected the proposal of Senator Edwin Johnson, Democrat of Colorado, that Congress establish a special agency to police demobilization.

To Summon War Heads

The U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee announced on September 12 that it would summon Secretary of War Henry Stimson, General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, and Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and concurrently Chief of Naval Operations, to appear before the committee in order to explain their plans to demobilize the Army and the Navy, according to a San Francisco report.

SUGIYAMA SHOOTS SELF AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS

Field Marshal Commits Suicide On Wednesday—Mrs. Sugiyama Also Dies at Home

Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Commander of the First General Army for the defense of the Japanese Mainland and Chief of the Army General Staff at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, died from self-inflicted revolver wounds in his room at the General Army Headquarters at 5:55 p.m. on Wednesday. He was 66 years of age.

Mrs. Keiko Sugiyama 57, wife of the Field Marshal, also committed suicide, using a short sword, in front of the family altar at her residence in Tokyo immediately after receiving news of the death of her husband.

Field Marshal Sugiyama's remains were cremated at the Hatagaya crematorium at 2 p.m. yesterday and his ashes were brought back to his residence.

Funeral services will be held at the Nishi-Honganji Temple, Tsukiji, between 4 and 6 p.m. today.

Marshal's Career Given

The late Field Marshal, a native of Kokura, Kyushu, was graduated from the Military Staff College in 1910. Promoted to full General in 1936, he became War Minister in 1937. After serving as Commander of the Japanese forces in North China in November, 1938, he was made a member of the Supreme War Council in 1939.

Shimada Detained

Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, former Navy Minister and concurrently Chief of the Naval General Staff, was taken to Yokohama by automobile by some 20 troops of the Allied Forces at 5 p.m. Wednesday, from his residence in Minami-cho, Takanawa, Shiba-ku.

Beer Hall for U.S. Troops

The first beer hall in the metropolis catering to the soldiers of the U.S. 8th Army, the air borne troops and naval units in Atsugi and Yokohama, the former Ebisu Beer Hall at Ginza 7 chome, was opened to the delight of the American fighting servicemen at 3 p.m. Wednesday. Forty dancers of the cabaret department of the Special Recreation Association gave their help in serving as waitresses.

Guatemala Recognizes Giral

Domei

GUATEMALA CITY, September 11.—Guatemalan Foreign Minister Guilerme Terielle announced yesterday that Guatemala has recognized the exile Spanish Republican Government in Mexico City headed by Premier Jose Giral.

TOJO'S CONDITION GOOD AT U.S. ARMY HOSPITAL

Blood Transfusions, Pennisilium Injection Given—Not Yet Out of Danger

A bulletin issued on Wednesday afternoon described the condition of General Hideki Tojo, former Japanese Prime Minister, who attempted suicide on September 11, as good, although he is still not out of danger.

According to a Domei report, General Tojo was given a fourth and last blood transfusion early the same morning followed later by an injection of 20,000 units of pennisilium. There is a possibility of pus forming in the left lung, according to the same source. The General's temperature Wednesday morning was 100.4 and he refused breakfast.

Moved to Yokohama

General Tojo was removed by an U.S. Army ambulance to the U.S. Army 92nd Evacuation Hospital at Honmoku, Yokohama, at 9:45 p.m. on Tuesday and is confined at present in room 30, with three nurses in continual attendance.

No one is allowed to visit the General without explicit permission of the commanding officer of the U.S. 8th Army.

According to the Chief U.S. Army Surgeon, Colonel Peary, who is personally taking charge of the medical treatment for General Tojo, his condition at noon, Wednesday, was as follows:

"At the moment, the patient's condition permits of no optimism. Last night, (September 11) his fever went down to some extent but he has taken no nourishment as yet. At noon, today, his temperature was 38.3 (Centigrade), respiration 26, pulse 120, blood pressure 80-142. He does not complain of any pain. He is fully conscious and answers all questions clearly. However, even though we may be able to save his life, it will take considerable time before he recovers completely."

Biddle Given Court Post

The appointment of Francis Biddle, former U.S. Attorney-General, as an American member of the Allied military tribunal to try Axis war criminals was announced on Wednesday by President Truman, according to a Washington report. Federal Judge John Barker of North Carolina was named as alternate to this special court. The chief procurators in the coming Nuremberg trials for major German war criminals are meeting in London on Thursday.

Davis Quits OWI Post

Elmer Davis, director of the U.S. Office of War Information, has resigned his post and Neal Dalton of Louisville, Kentucky, was appointed to succeed him for the purpose of dissolving the information organ, it was disclosed by President Truman on Wednesday, according to a rep from that city.

Clark Made U.S. Justice

Former Democratic Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri was appointed by President Truman on Wednesday as Associate Justice of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, according to a Washington report.

NIPPON CASUALTIES BARED IN WAR AGAINST RUSSIA

80,000 Killed Between August 9 and September 9; U.S.S.R. Suffers Loss of 8,219 Men

Domei

MOSCOW, September 12.—More than 80,000 Japanese officers and men were killed during the short-lived hostilities between the Soviet Union and Japan from August 9 to September 9, the Moscow Radio announced on September 10. Russian troops killed in the same period were 8,219.

The total Japanese loss in manpower, not including various crews of Japanese ships sunk were more than 674,000 officers and men, the report said. Russian wounded were 22,000.

More than 594,000 Japanese officers and men surrendered to the Soviet forces as well as 148 generals. Some 20,000 of prisoners were wounded men.

The Russian report said that 925 planes were captured as well as 369 tanks, 35 armored cars, 1,226 field and self-propelled guns, 1,340 mortars, 4,906 machine guns, about 300,000 rifles, 133 radio transmitters, 2,300 motor vehicles, 25 tractors and traction engines, 17,493 horses, and 742 ammunition stores containing arms and food.

The report furthermore revealed that two Japanese destroyers, 28 transports, three tanks, five torpedo boats and 12 barges and schooners were sunk by units of the Russian's Pacific Navy.

'Suicide Bands' Roaming

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—Japanese "suicide bands" are roaming Manchuria today raiding the Chinese Eastern Railway and "endeavoring to derail trains and burn down stations," according to the Russian radio at Khabarovsk.

U.S. EXPORT FIRM FORMED

With Headquarters in Cleveland, It Will Deal With Middle East

Domei

NEW YORK, September 11.—An undated dispatch in the Wall Street Journal from Cleveland, Ohio, said that an exporting firm has been organized in Cleveland to take advantage of the "opportunity that never existed before" in selling American products in the Middle East.

The dispatch reported the name of the new firm is the Middle East Company which has been incorporated in Ohio with headquarters in Cleveland where company officials say they will have more "personal contact" with large manufacturers of the company.

The Company announced according to a dispatch that it already has "several clients" and is hoping to represent many others in marketing products among the people in Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria and Saudi Arabia as well as other countries of the Middle East.

The chairman of the board of directors is James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School who was formerly the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and Director of Civilian Defense. The President of the Company is Dan T. Moore, former Regional Director of Securities and Exchange Commission in Cleveland, and who was associated with Mr. Landis when the latter was American Director of Economic operations in the Middle East.

WITHDRAWING TWO LINERS

Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary Ending Service of Carrying Troops

Domei

NEW YORK, September 12.—United States army officials disclosed on Monday that the world's two largest transport vessels, Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary, would be withdrawn from troop transport service by December 31.

These vessels carry about 15,000 men each trip and are running on a 15th day turn around basis. Both are operating under the supervision of the British Government.

Colonel Dallas E. Dennis, head of the American transport company of the Queen Mary, estimated that it would take until the end of March 1946 to return eligible American soldiers from Europe.

Stratemeyer Escapes Death

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 11.—United Press reported that American Air Corps commander in China, Lieutenant General George C. Stratemeyer narrowly escaped death yesterday when a grenade was discharged shortly after he left a crowded intersection.

Tatsuo Kawai Chosen Information Chief: To Replace Ogata

The Government has decided to appoint Tatsuo Kawai, former Plenipotentiary to Canberra, to the post of the President of the Board of Information, says the Asahi. Since the formation of the present Cabinet the post of the President of the Board of Information has been held concurrently by Minister Without Portfolio Taketora Ogata. Mr. Kawai hails from Fukuyama city. He entered foreign service in 1918 and was made 3rd secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Washington in 1921. He attended the Washington Conference in 1921. He was consul at Tsingtao in 1928, consul-general in Canton in 1934, and was made spokesman of the Foreign Office in 1937. In November, 1939 he was sent to Europe and America on a special mission. Before the war he was appointed Minister to Australia.

PEACE PREVAILS IN KYUSHU FOLLOWING U.S. LANDING

Occupation Carried Out Without Hitch in Kagoshima Area, Secretary Hane Reports

Secretary Hane of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry who inspected the situation in the Kanoya area and elsewhere in Kyushu following the entry of the American occupation troops lauded the smooth efficiency of the American forces and declared that peace and order are being maintained.

In his statement made on Wednesday, Mr. Hane asserted that the peaceful situation was due to the mutual efforts of the American and Japanese liaison negotiators.

His report follows:

"The occupation of the Kagoshima area by the U.S. Forces took place from September 3 to the following day with about 3,500 men coming into the vicinity of Takasu and Kanoya City. About 200 transport planes arrived at the Kanoya Airfield while 50 large and small warcraft dropped anchor off Takasu. Their landing and taking of various matters were finished off with the greatest efficiency in a matter of several hours with the use of all kinds of machinery. On ground roller, for instance, levelled out the ground in 20 minutes and made a network of roads near their stationing areas.

"Due to the strict discipline in the army there have been no incidents up to the present. The people in this neighborhood have remained calm and are going about doing their usual work. There are no signs of unrest regarding the maintenance of order.

"Since the occupation forces came prepared with their own food, except for small requests of fresh vegetables and milk, they said they will not cause any inconvenience to the people.

"The entry of the occupation troops was effected without a hitch due, not only to the efforts of the Japanese Liaison Office, but also due greatly to the understanding attitude of the members of the American Liaison Committee.

"The occupation in other parts of the country will, I believe, be made in the same peaceful manner as has been the case here if there is perfect and close connection and understanding with the other side."

BRAZIL GRANTS AMNESTY

Affects Those Accused of Expressing Opinion Against Government

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 12.—Brazilian President Getulio D. Vargas issued a decree on September 10 granting amnesty to all Brazilians their opinions against the Government or the President.

This action followed by one day the publication of a strong protest filed by the Brazilian Writer's Association "against restriction on liberty."

The amnesty thus was extended to a group of professors and journalists including the widely known Brazilian author-professor Gilbert Freyre, who was recently indicted by a state court for "speaking last year against the new State."

Accepts Mexico's Bid

Domei

MEXICO CITY, September 12.—The International Labor Organization has accepted the invitation to hold its third Inter-American Conference here in 1946, according to an announcement made today by the Mexican Ministry of Labor.

MACARTHUR HEADQUARTERS SET TO BE MOVED TO TOKYO

To Be Set Up in First Mutual Life Insurance Building, Hibiya, on Monday

General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters will be moved to Tokyo on September 17, to be quartered within the First Mutual Life Insurance building at Hibiya. General MacArthur and his Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Richard Sutherland, will be principally in Tokyo after this date, it has been decided.

To Leave Hiratsuka

Two inspection groups of the 27th Infantry Division of the U.S. 8th Army will leave Hiratsuka for Fukushima, Yamagata and Niigata on September 15. They are expected to return on September 21.

The first group of seven U.S. officers and 10 men and one representative of the First Japanese General Army will leave Hiratsuka on September 15 in six jeeps for Sakata by way of Kumagaya, Takasaki, Ueda, Nagano, Yakata, Kashiwazaki, Yahiko, Sanjo, Niigata and Tsuruoka. They will return either by the same route or by way of Yokote, Yonezawa, Fukushima, Tokyo and thence to Hiratsuka.

The second group of two officers, three men and one representative of the First Japanese General Army in two jeeps will go to Fukushima from Hiratsuka via Tokyo, Mito, Taira and Koriyama.

Reach Kumagaya City

A party of five U.S. officers reached Kumagaya City at 1 p.m. Wednesday and made an inspection of the Kumagaya Aviation School and of neighboring places including Fukaya, Oshi, Honjo, Kodama and Yorii prior to the entry of troops into these places which is expected to be about September 18.

2,000 Enter Hiratsuka

Approximately 2,000 soldiers of the 27th Division of the U.S. 8th Army reached Hiratsuka Station on Wednesday afternoon in two groups and entered the barracks of the former Kaigan Army quarters.

Stationed at Nakatsu

About 1,000 men of the 27th Division of the U.S. 8th Army were stationed at the Nakatsu Airfield in Nakatsu Mura, Kanagawa Prefecture yesterday.

Enter Nagasaki Harbor

Part of the U.S. 5th Fleet of one cruiser and three destroyers entered Nagasaki Harbor at 2 p.m. Tuesday, accompanied by a hospital ship and one transport. Landing was made near the wharf.

The object of the arrival of the fleet is to take on about 10,000 war prisoners of the Allied Army. The officers and men of the landing party have not gone one step outside the designated landing area and everything is proceeding in an orderly and quiet manner.

LIPPMANN CAUTIONS U.S.

Domei

NEW YORK, September 12.—Discussing the rapid rise of the United States to the position of a great Power, columnist Walter Lippmann in the New York Herald Tribune on September 11th cautioned the United States against overestimating its influence and underestimating its responsibilities.

"Great as it is," he said, "American power is limited. Within its limits it will be greater or less depending on ends for which it is used. It is, for example, altogether beyond limits of any power we possess to dictate to any one of our Allies even smallest how it must organize its social and economic order."

He continued in part, "We can preserve our own order if we improve so that it prospers progressively that greater freedom which we believe it can produce."

"In regard to our military power including atomic bomb we must have no illusions whatsoever."

"Friendly and reliable neighbors on both sides of our ocean frontiers are indispensable to our security and to our peace of mind."

Removing Nippon Nationals

Japanese people in Korea will be removed from Korea as soon as possible, President Truman told reporters in Washington on Wednesday, according to a dispatch from that city.

Kase Given [illegible]

Toshikazu Kase, Director of the Board of Information, under date of September 12, was concurrently appointed Research [illegible] of the Foreign Office.

BRITISH PAPER BERATES SOVIET POLICY IN EUROPE

Daily Herald Hits Zhukov's Establishment of 'Shadow' Government in Germany

Domei

ZURICH, September 10.—The Daily Herald's vigorous attitude toward the Soviet Union and its satellites attracted attention as the British, American, Russian, Chinese and French Foreign Ministers began to gather in London for the first Five Power Conference provided under the Potsdam agreement.

The first example of the British governmental party organ's attitude was its sharp condemnation of Russian Marshal Gregory Zhukov's creation of an alleged German shadow government in the Russian occupied Germany.

The second was its failure to print the report of Zdenek Fierlinger's interview where the Czechoslovak Prime Minister gave only evasive answers to the questions on domestic and the political developments in his country. Whether the Daily Herald's attitude reflected the government's attitude is problematical but it is apparent that the Five Power Conference will be a scene of heated discussion arising from the confliction of the Anglo-American and Soviet attitude toward eastern European problems, mainly on Rumania and Bulgaria.

According to the Neu Zurich Zeitung correspondent of London, he reported that any quinquennial parallel discussion of peace treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary will be excluded as all major Powers do not regard the existing regimes in those countries as sufficiently representative.

"The five Powers," therefore, will deal principally with the peace treaty with Italy. In this respect, the Neu Zurich Zeitung dispatch stated that the Italians favor first, an international trusteeship for the Italian colonies, and second, an internationalization of the Italian fleet.

The Italians hope that the disposal of the Italian colonies will be carried out in a manner that it will not exclude the possibility to send the Italian settlers there. Italy will be satisfied with an international trusteeship but would find the cession of the Italian colonies to another Power half hard to bear. This also applies to Cyrenaica although the Italians might be resigned to have lost Eritrea.

The Italians propose that their fleet should form a core of an international fleet with international crews. Meanwhile, great interest is focussed upon the next Anglo-American move in Rumania now that the Soviets have made clear that they intended to support Prime Minister Petru Groza in terms of suggesting that the Anglo-Americans should keep their hands off from Rumania.

ITALIAN PEACE DISCUSSED

Molotov Presides Over 2nd Foreign Ministers Meeting

The "Big Five" Council of Foreign Ministers met again at the Lancaster House in London on Wednesday and began the discussion on the questions concerning a peace treaty for Italy, according to a London dispatch. Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov took his turn in the chair.

According to a diplomatic correspondent, the foreign ministers are faced with two main questions in the complicated discussion of Italy. The first is which among the claims against Italy are fair and the other is what should be the treatment for Italy which fought for the Axis but which has already come quite a long way in working its passage home. There is also the future of Italy's former colonies, the correspondent pointed out. Italy had four main territories in Africa all of which are at the moment under British military control.

In this connection, there is the system of trusteeship worked out at San Francisco. So one thing to decide will be whether the former Italian territories should be under trusteeship, and if so who are to be the trustees.

Reich War Criminals Rise

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Between 300,000 and 400,000 Germans will be tried as war criminals, a UP correspondent declared adding that its source for this statement was reliable. Twenty-four persons already have been named including Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess and other Nazi leaders. Many of the Nazi storm troopers and Gestapo leaders are said to be included among the thousands to be tried for war crimes.

Financial Talks Held in U.S.

The British financial delegation, headed by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, and Lord Keynes, held talks in Washington on Wednesday with American officials, according to a London dispatch. The statement issued later announced that four committees had been appointed to study financial problems, the termination and settlement of the Lend-Lease, commercial policies and the disposal of surplus property abroad. The talks will probably go on for several weeks.

Americans in Germany Are Not Permitted To Marry Frauleins

American soldiers who in growing numbers are applying in vain for army permission to marry German girls are meeting the response "not for another year or more," according to a Berlin report of September 12. Both officers and non-coms want German brides and General Dwight Eisenhower's Welfare Department says a large number of illegimate children are due to be born next spring as the result of these forbidden romances.

RUSSIA SET TO INCREASE URGENT CONSUMER GOODS

Local Industries Throughout Country to Make Use Of Scrap Materials

Domei

MOSCOW, September, 11.—The Council of the People's Commissars on September 8 announced a new program to increase the production of urgent consumer goods by local industries throughout Russia, the New York Times correspondent Brooks Atkinson reported in a dispatch. The dispatch follows:

Beginning with the last quarter of the current year, one half of the production of the local industries is to remain in the hands of the Provincial Executive Committees to be sold to local workers and employees. The remaining half is to be distributed by the Council of People's Commissars of the respective republics.

Local industries are entrusted to make full use of scrap materials available locally. The Directorates of industries of republics were instructed in turn to make 50 per cent of the scrap material in their possession available for local industries.

The Council of People's Commissars specifically urged republics to restore and develop the local manufacturing of linen, cotton goods and rubber soles. Such items as wagons sledges, wheels, furniture, rope, bricks and chalk are not to be distributed by centralized authority since these things are needed locally.

Only 25 per cent of metal products manufactured by local industries are included in the plan of centralized distribution since 75 per cent of such goods are needed for local industry and housing.

The new plan is designed to make more efficient use of scrap materials locally and also to reduce the transportation of consumer goods from their points of manufacture.

After four years in which a great bulk of the production was needed for war goods, the Russian people everywhere feel the accumulated lack of all sorts of consumer goods.

Current discussions on the prospective new five-year plan indicate that Russian economy is going to be developed for the goods of all states without special emphasis on consumer goods.

The current plan which goes into effect immediately will help relieve the shortage of consumer goods without affecting the balance of the proposed five-year plan as a whole

SYNDER TO STUDY RUBBER

U.S. Reconversion Head Names 8-Man Inter Agency Policy Body

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 11—Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion John W. Snyder has announced the creation of an Eight Man Inter Agency Policy Committee to decide how much of the nation's synthetic rubber industry shall be continued in postwar production.

He appointed War Production Board Vice-Chairman William I. Battas, Chairman of the Committee which will include representatives from the State, Justice, War and Navy Departments, Surplus Property Board, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Foreign Economic Administration.

Mr. Snyder directed the Committee, to survey plans and programs concerned with the following objectives:

Maintenance of synthetic rubber industry, maintenance of standby rubber plants, disposal of rubber plants, encouragement of rubber research and development, establishment of strategic stock pile of rubber, development of wild and cultivated natural rubber in South America, and the establishment and maintenance of mutually advantageous program for importing natural rubber from the Far East.

2ND ATOMIC BOMB SAID MORE DEADLY THAN 1ST

But, U.S. Scribe Who Saw Nagasaki Claims Effects Being Exaggerated

Domei

NEW YORK, September 12.—W. H. Lawrence of the New York Times said in his dispatch from Nagasaki after visiting the bomb-devastated city that the "Japanese are exaggerating its effects in an effort to win sympathy for themselves in an attempt to make the American people forget the long record of cold-blooded Japanese bestiality."

Lawrence said, "the Nagasaki police superintendent went out of his way to point out the destruction of churches, hospitals, schools and medical colleges and paid little or no attention to the great Mitsubishi and other arms factories which were in the heart of the area affected by the bomb." He continued in part:

"He (Mizogashi) said he thought 15,000 of the wounded would die but I am inclined to think that he overestimated, since the death rate now has dropped off to between 10 and 20 persons a day.

"While Japanese officials continue to spread the rumor that the area where the bomb fell may be uninhabitable for as long as 70 years, evidence both in Hiroshima and Nagasaki is that thousands of people are living in the devastated areas seemingly without ill effects."

Lawrence also reported that eight Allied prisoners of war were killed and 38 wounded by the atomic bomb explosion in Nagasaki. He pointed out that 200 captives were placed in an unmarked prison camp in the center of the Mitsubishi arms works in direct violation of international law and that the location of the camp had not been certified to the neutral Swiss Government nor to belligerent Powers.

Lawrence said further:

"In the course of the last two weeks, this correspondent has walked through both Hiroshima and Nagasaki and has had a good look at both from the air.

"While the area of destruction in Nagasaki is less than that in Hiroshima I am convinced that the second bomb was more devastating than the first one employed against Hiroshima. The bomb's effect on Nagasaki was limited in area by a semi circle of extremely rugged hills that form an area on both sides of and behind the city.

"Increased power of the bomb is clearly visible at the center of impact. The buildings of Nagasaki were knocked flatter than those of Hiroshima. In the very center of the bombed out area, where eye witnesses said the effect of the vacuum was created, there was scarcely any evidence of sticks and stones that made up houses and buildings.

"The great steel foundry owned by Mitsubishi is a mass of twisted steel girders, but there is little evidence left of the stone walls that these girders supported.

"Allied prisoners and Japanese agreed that the bomb hit Nagasaki at about 11 am., August 9 (Japanese time) and that it fell from a great height attached to three parachutes until it exploded at 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the ground.

"There are many contradictions about this bomb and the effect that it has on physical material property. Great buildings were crumbled into dust by the blast. Fires that raged for 48 hours were started.

"Some of these who were burned developed fever and shortage of white blood corpuscles—a fatal disease whose symptoms are the opposite of Leukomia, but otherwise very strange burns about the face, head and legs appear to be recovering satisfactorily."

DEMOBILIZATION REVISED

U.S. Navy Changes Point Score System for Computing Service

According to a Washington report of September 10, the U.S. Navy announced a revision in its point score system under which overseas service will be computed on the basis of a quarter of a point a month. The report said this action will make some 750,000 more men immediately eligible for demobilization. The U.S. Navy added that the overseas duty will be computed as of September 15, but that no reduction in the critical discharge score could be expected before November 1.

According to the dispatch, the revised discharge formula is as follows:

1. One-half point for each month of service on active duty since September 1, 1939.
2. 10 points for a (defendant) not acquired after August 15, 1945.
3. Beginning September 15, one-fourth of a point for each month of active duty outside the continental limits of the United States since September, 1939.

Under this formula, the report continued, male enlisted personnel must have 44 points for discharge, while enlisted WAVES must have 29 points, male commissioned and warrant officers, 49, WAVES officers, 35, and naval aviators of the reserves in white status must have 44 points.

Another amendment, the report concluded, was that of the original navy demobilization plan, effective as of September 15 that will release medical nurse corps personnel as follows:

Nurses will need a separate critical score of 35 points, and male doctors will need a separate critical score of 60 points. All other medical personnel will need point scores equivalent to those of other enlisted or officer personnel.

Gen. Chase Who Led 1st Force Into Tokyo Has 3 Decades of Colorful Army Service

Major General William C. Chase, commanding general of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division who was the commanding general of the first occupation troops to enter Tokyo, has spent most of his military career with the Cavalry and was the 1st Cavalry's 1st Brigade commanding general prior to becoming a Major General and commanding the "38th Cyclone" Infantry Division.

Born on March 9, 1895, in Providence, Rhode Island, General Chase received his first commission in the regular army on November 30, 1916. During World War I he served as a captain with the 4th Infantry Division and saw plenty of action in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

A professor of military science and tactics at Michigan State College from 1921-1925 General Chase later became a student at the Cavalry School in Fort Riley, Kansas. In 1927 he was assigned duty with the 14th Cavalry. He graduated from the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1931, and was ordered to the Philippines with the 26th Cavalry.

Following his commission in 1916, he was promoted to First Lieutenant in July, 1917; Captain (temporary) August, 1917; Captain (permanent), September, 1919; Major, December, 1926; Lieutenant Colonel, October, 1938; Colonel (temporary) October, 1941; and was appointed Brigadier General and 1st Cavalry Brigade's commander in March, 1943. He led his seasoned troopers through the Admiralty Islands, Leyte and Luzon campaigns.

Frees Internees in Manila

One of the highlights of General Chase's career was when he led the now-famous Cavalry "Flying Column" in its daring dash to free the 3,700 civilian internees at Santo Tomas Internment Camp in Manila. It was during the Manila drive that "Wild Bill Chase," as he is admiringly called by his men, won the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism.

For exceptional service with the 1st Cavalry Division from 1943 to 1945, General Chase also won the Legion of Merit. It was a training program conceived by him which brought his men to peak combat efficiency and permitted the lightning thrust which seized the vital Admiralty Islands group.

General Chase left the 1st Cavalry Division after the historic Manila battle to become a Major General and Commander of the 38th Infantry Division. The 38th Division was at the time fighting the battle of Zigzag Pass, across the base of Bataan Peninsula. Under the leadership of the Cavalry General, the 38th broke the Japanese defense in 16 days and swept on down the peninsula. General Chase then led the assault on Corregidor, Caballo, El Fraille, Fort Drum, the Carabao, islands in Manila Bay, and the attack on the vaunted Shimbu Line east of Manila.

On July 31, 1945, General Chase replaced Brigadier General Hugh F.T. Hoffman of San Antonio, Texas, as commanding general of the 1st Cavalry Division.

Some of the decorations held by General Chase are; the D.S.C., the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal with Oak-Leaf Cluster, the Purple Heart for wounds received during the drive on Manila, the Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon with 4 campaign stars, and the Philippine Liberation Ribbon with 2 bronze stars.

U.S.-BRITISH OIL TALKS TO BEGIN SEPTEMBER 19

Ickes to Head American Delegation; Much Disputed 1944 Petroleum Pact Is Issue

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 11.—U.S. Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, announced on September 7 that the conversations with the British for renegotiation on the present American-British Oil Agreement will begin in London on September 19. Mr. Ickes himself will head the American delegation.

The petroleum agreement was signed in Washington on August 8, 1944. Opposition to the agreement promptly developed in the oil industry, members of which expressed fear that its language would make possible Federal control over domestic oil operations and would vest excessive powers in the proposed International Petroleum Commission.

Subsequently, meetings were held between the American Government and industry and a new agreement was drafted, satisfactory to both. Additional discussions have been held with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Consequently, the American delegation will meet the British with proposals that have widespread domestic support.

Both the British and American Governments have given assurance that they will undertake to enlist participation by all peaceful countries, both producing and consuming, in the international oil agreement designed to promote harmonious operations in world petroleum trade.

The American delegation will be comprised of Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator and Charles B. Y. Rayner, petroleum adviser to the State Department, and others.

Accompanying the delegation as advisers will be six oil industry leaders all of them, members of the National Oil Policy Committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council.

Probing Japanese Assets

Domei

MEXICO CITY, September 12.—Former Japanese properties now held by the alien property custodian here will be investigated by the Interior Ministry, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Hester Perez Martinez said today. He stated that some property will be held by the Mexican Government in payment for damage suffered through the Japanese war.

U.S. PAPER COMMENTS ON YENAN ARMY'S STATUS

States It Is Not a Private Organ And Cannot Be Demobilized by Mere Demands From Chiang

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—Commenting on General Chiang Kai-shek's order for elimination of private armies in China, the San Francisco Chronicle on September 10 declared that the Chinese Communist army cannot be demobilized by mere demands from Chungking because it is a little too large to be termed private.

As a solution to the problem, the journal says Chungking would have to incorporate Yenan representatives into the central government so that the followers of Yenan can have their proportionate voice in deciding the conditions under which they shall live.

The San Francisco Chronicle's editorial follows:

"As a matter of sociology, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is correct, of course, in calling for the elimination of private armies in China.

"Since the fall of the Empire, the private army has been a curse in China and concededly China not to attain national integrity so long as the warlords can hire soldiers and build private armies. There is no political form which permits integration of the people except one in which the whole people controls the means of force.

"The Communist army of China, however, is a little too large to be called private, a term accurately enough applied to small bands of hired soldiers preying upon the adjacent countryside or warring on a small scale among themselves. But the Communist army is not hired in a warlord sense, it is not small, and instead of implementing petty one-man depretation it is the Chinese instrument of world-wide politically ecomic ideas. It cannot be demobilized by mere demobilization demands from Chungking—these demands have been made a score of times and it cannot be abolished by calling it private.

"The only solution seems to be for Chungking to incorporate Yenan's representatives into the central government so that the millions of persons for whom the Yenan group acts can have their proportionate voice in deciding conditions under which they shall live.

"This obviously will call for deep concessions on both sides. The Yenan group will have to learn to take up parliamentarian disciples, for which their political life has not prepared them. The Kuomintang group will have to abandon any idea, if they have it, of absorbing the Yenan delegates as an impotent minority and retaining the Chungking oligarchy with its power intact. Yenan's power to make a successful revolution may have disappeared with the signing of the Russo-Chinese pact, but Yenan represents too large and too active a minority to be pushed around."

LAND DEMANDS U.S. SEIZE BULK OF JAPAN'S SHIPS

Head of Maritime Commission Sees Necessity to Use Them In Pacific Trade

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission, declared on September 8 that the United States should take over the bulk of Japan's shipping for postwar trade in the Pacific.

The United States Maritime Commissioner and War-Shipping Administrator said that Great Britain France and other western European countries probably would take over most of Germany's sea routes.

Deputy U.S. Administrator Captain Granville Conway said that the United States Government intended to keep new trade routes such as those between the United States and Italy which were developed during the war.

Vice-Admiral Land said this policy would not cut into the maritime trade of such seagoing nations as Great Britain, Norway and Holland which he described as "well protected."

He declared that the United States must maintain a large merchant fleet in the Pacific for economic and military security to supply and back up the naval forces. He added: "I think we have got to work for fewer tariffs and freer trade all over the world so that the total quantity of trade will increase. If that occurs, there will be a real need for all fast modern shipping afloat."

Shipping officials stated that a merchant fleet of 17,000,000 tons is essential to the nation's military security and trade prosperity. They revealed that since 1939, United States shipyards have built a fleet of more than 7,100 vessels including 641 tankers and 5,400 ocean-going ships. And that close to 7,000,000 tons—or about 700 vessels—were lost mostly in the Atlantic.

JAPAN FACES VITAL ISSUE OF HUGE UNEMPLOYMENT

Must Make Urgent Plans to Aid 2,500,000 Released Soldiers, Workers

One of the greatest tasks now facing the Japanese nation is to provide jobs for the officers and men of the Army and Navy who are now being demobilized, as well as for the millions of workers formerly employed in the munitions factories who are now wishing to return to their former places of occupation or to their homes.

A prerequisite for the solution of this problem is the question which commands wide interest at this moment, as to the approximate number of unemployed persons to be taken care of in this connection. The Welfare Ministry estimates the number of unemployed resulting from the first stage demobilization (of soldiers on the mainland) and the release of workers from the munitions industries, to amount to about 2,500,000. To this must be added the unemployed resulting from the second stage demobilization (of soldiers from outlying territories) and from the return to the mainland of Japanese residents from abroad, whose number is estimated at 3,500,000 persons, making a rough total of 6,000,000. This figure is based on the following considerations:

In the first stage demobilization 4,000,000 soldiers (including 2,700,000 from the Army and 1,300,000 from the Navy) will be affected. The number of workers released from the munitions production will amount to 4,000,000. The total is thus 8,000,000 persons. Of those, some will be able to return to their former occupations, while no employment will be required for women and aged people. The persons included in these categories are estimated to total 5,500,000, leaving a balance of 2,500,000 persons without employment.

A total of 3,500,000 soldiers will be affected in the second stage demobilization (including 3,100,000 Japanese residents to be repatriated from abroad. This accounts for a total of 6,500,000 persons. Of the repatriated residents, no employment will be required for a total of 1,500,000, including women, children, and others requiring no work. This leaves a balance of 5,000,000, of which an estimated 1,500,000 are believed to be able to return to their former occupations. The total number of unemployed resulting from the second stage demobilization and repatriation amounts to 3,500,000, and the gross total from all causes considered to 6,000,000.

While the above figures are based on rough estimates, it goes without saying that the actual numbers may be bigger or smaller, depending on the scale of recovery of the peace industries, the methods of reparations, and other factors. And even though the second stage demobilization may be delayed for some time, it is evident that for the time being there will be a total of some 2,500,000 unemployed.

In order to cope with this unemployment problem, the Government is urgently required to establish speedy and concrete counter-measures. Feasible are, among others enterprises for the rehabilitation of war-torn areas, collective cultivation of farmland, and large-scale afforestation programs. In this connection, it is being felt necessary that not the Welfare Ministry alone, but the entire Government as a whole should work out comprehensive plans in full earnest.

Attention, in particular, is to be directed to the measures to cope with the unemployment among the members of the intelligentsia, especially serious is the problem of unemployment among technicians.

Moreover, the social repercussions which this side of the problem is bound to create must not be overlooked. Another question of foremost importance concerns the steps to be taken regarding those to be graduated shortly from technical schools. Thoroughgoing measures are being expected from the Government lest the hopes and aspirations of those young people be lost to the cause of Japan's reconstruction.

11 Reich Departments Established in Zone Occupied by Russians

Eleven German departments have been formed to administer local affairs in the Russian occupied zone in Germany, according to a Berlin report on September 12. The statement was officially announced by Marshal Gregory Zhukov, Commander of the Russian Army in Germany, who said that the new departments were directly controlled by the Soviet military government.

12,000 WAR PRISONERS IN JAPAN ARE LIBERATED

Commander Stassen Directing Operation Declares No Trouble Encountered

Commander Harold S. Stassen, who is directing the liberation of Allied prisoners of war in Japan, announced on September 10 that more than 12,000—more than one-third of those held in camps in the home islands—have been freed, says Domei.

At the same time, General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters revealed that of this number 8,324 have been evacuated—army personnel being sent through Manila, and Navy and Marine personnel through Guam.

With Commodore Roger Simpson heading the naval liberation force, the 3rd Fleet has designated transport ships of varying sizes to bring the war prisoners from Japan. Four hospital ships also are being used—one of them British, Commander Stussen said.

Only the seriously wounded are making the trip home on hospital ships. The others are being sent home on the priority basis via other facilities which include ATC's transport planes.

ATC disclosed, meanwhile, that 6,754 men have been flown out from Atsugi Airfield near Tokyo alone—an average of more than 1,200 daily.

With more prisoners of war en route from inland areas to the occupation zones, U.S. Army authorities disclosed that 2,633 Americans, 2,197 British, 1,390 Netherlanders, 363 Australians, 27 Norwegians 20 Chinese and 19 Indian, Estonian, Czechoslovak, Belgian and Swedish persons were among these liberated.

Commander Stassen said that the Japanese had not given the Americans any difficulty in the liberation operations and no incidents provocative of trouble had arisen.

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DIRE NEEDS OF JAPAN ADD BURDEN FOR ALLIES

Shortages Acute—Food Must Be Imported, Commentator Edwards Asserts

Commentator Webley Edwards in a broadcast from San Francisco Tuesday pointed Japan as a country in dire need of both food and clothing as well as shelter, and stressed the urgency of the problems forming the second phase of the Allied occupation of that country, according to a report from that city.

"The fanfare and color of the dramatic part of the occupation is finished," he said, "and from here on starts the hard work—disarming and demilitarizing and setting up controls for the Japanese people and imposing the points of the Potsdam demands on the Japanese people and their leader."

Mr. Edwards declared the Japanese are faced with a dismal task. "They lack food" and are "in dire need for clothing," he said. He pointed out that the Japanese have planted every foot of land but this is not enough. He suggested "we have to bring in the food they need. Japanese shipping must be controlled carefully and so the Japanese even with ships may not be able to get food. The Japanese are talking about getting grains from Australia, but the Australians certainly have a thing to say about that."

Then Mr. Edwards turned to the question of clothing. "The Japanese are in dire need of clothing," he said adding that "winter is coming and in Japan it does get cold." He pointed out that Japan's former imports of cotton have been cut and a great part of their textile industry have been destroyed by bombs. "They're wearing clothing of substitute, flimsy, cheap and quickly worn-out material that disintegrates in water."

He added, "They need medicine and medical supplies. They need tools for their industry. They must find building materials somewhere to rebuild their cities—over 100,000 of the former residents of the big cities are returning carrying great bundles. They must have someplace to live and there is not room in the little huts that cluster up the blocks.

"They must have some way to procure these many needed things," the commentator declared. "They did it once by building up her industries, particularly her textile industries and then going out into the world market underselling her competitors. Now they are lacking raw material and factories."

Many Jobless in U.S.

Domei

WASHINGTN, September 11.—Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, who has been recently appointed High Commissioner of the Philippines, reported that 2,100,000 workers have been laid off since the Japanese surrender. He stated that 300,000 workers were separated from their jobs during the week ending August 31. Approximately 1,800,000 lay offs occurred in the first 10 days after Japan's capitulation.

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PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA TO GIVE SYMPHONY TODAY

Strauss, Beethoven Pieces to Headline Program at Hibiya Public Hall

With the nation's attention turning more than ever on cultural matters following the termination of the war, the musical life in the Capital is fast resuming its lively aspects which were temporarily lost at the time when the war had reached its climax. Concerts of a wide variety of programs are being scheduled for the remaining half of this month at the Hibiya Public Hall, which is at the moment the only auditorium available for musical performances in Tokyo.

The fact that the popular demand for good music is as great as ever has been attested to by the large audiences drawn by all concerts given thus far since the war termination. Moreover, according to advance information obtained from the Play Guide and other concert booking agencies, booking for the musical events to come is extremely brisk, and for most programs all tickets are sold out many days ahead.

Starting hours for musical entertainments have been greatly advanced as a precautionary measure in connection with the recent advance of the occupation forces of the Allied nations into the capital. As a rule, concerts now begin at 4 p.m., enabling listeners in general to return to their homes before darkness.

A symphony program to be presented by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra from 5 p.m. on Friday, September 14, and Saturday, September 15, heads the list of musical events scheduled at the Hibiya Public Hall for the remaining part of this month. Hisatada Otaka will be the conductor, and Miss Sadako Sasaki, contralto, the vocal soloist. The bill includeds Theme and Variations, by Shinichi Takata, a young Japanese composer; Four Lieder, for vocal solo and orchestra by Richard Strauss; and Beethoven's Third Symphony (Eroica).

Under the auspices of the Japan Musical Culture Association, a group called the "Chukem Musicians" will be presented in a recital at the same hall from 4 p.m. on Sunday, September 16. Seiichi Akimoto, singer, will be heard in selections from Wagner's opera, "Tannhaeuser," and Japanese songs by Kunihiko Hashimoto, accompanied at the piano by Miss Nobuko Kanematsu. Cesar Franck's Sonata for Violin and Piano will be performed by Miss Izumi Kondo, violinist, and Miss Sumire Hoshino, pianist. The last item is Schumann's "Symphonic Studies," to be played by the pianist, Masayasu Oshima.

On Monday, September 17, the "Seventh Toho (Tokyo Takarazuka) Concert" will be offered at the same auditorium, twice, from 1 and 4 p.m., featuring Miss Kiyoko Otani and Miss Yukiko Todoroki, popular singers; the Toho Euphonic (Bikyo) Ensemble; the Southern Cross Star Ensemble, and the Toho New Chamber Orchestra.

Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, who is a professor of Tokyo Academy of Music, will appear in his periodical vocal recital of the season at the Hibiya Public Hall from 4 p.m. on Tuesday, September 18. Accompanied at the piano by Tatsuo Mizutani, he will present a full program of songs and lieder by Yasuki Hirai, one of the most successful among the contemporary Japanese composers of vocal music. Among the selections are "The Moon," "Spring," and a song cycle called "The Japanese Flute." The Japan Musical Culture Association is sponsoring the concert.

A Sonata Evening will be given by Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violinist, and Urimaro Nobechi, pianist, at the same Hall from 4 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday, September 24 and 25, when Beethoven's "Spring Sonata," Cesar Franck's Sonata for Violin and Piano, and Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata" will be heard.

The "Seikyo" (Juvenile Symphony) Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Juzo Matsuda, will play at the Hibiya Public Hall from 4 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday, September 26 and 27. Miss Kyoko Otani, soprano, and Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone virtuoso of American training and international fame, will be the special soloists. Among the selections are Johann Strauss' "Blue Danube" Waltz, Brahms' "Hungarian Dance No. 5," Johann Strauss' "Radetzky March," and pieces from Rossini's "The Barber of Sevilla."

College Closes Session

The Oriental Culture Summer College has ended its session held at Sengokubara, Hakone. Kaju Nakamura, founder and president of the college, is planning to open an autumn session beginning next month at Hosei University auditorium at Kitsuki, Kawasaki City. The session aims at welcoming English speaking elements from the Allied forces in Tokyo and its vicinity.

REJECT KOREANS' REQUEST

When about 2,000 Koreans resident in Yokosuka applied to the Yokosuka Police for permission to hold a national grand rally at the Yasuura Theater and were refused, three of their representatives appeared at the U.S. Navy Headquarters to make the same request. Through the Yokosuka Liaison Office, the U.S. Navy Headquarters replied that the policy of the American side was to have nothing to do with such matters.

The following is the reply made by the U.S. Navy Headquarters.

"As a result of the instruction from General MacArthur's Headquarters relative to the request made by three Korean representatives, the American forces will, as a policy, not have anything to do with such matters. Such requests as made by the Koreans are annoying and all further appearances at headquarters are prohibited."

HAMAMATSU, UTSUNOMIYA RECONSTRUCTING CITIES

Tsuchiura and Taira Also Make Plans to Start on Vast Rebuilding Program

Hamamatsu, Utsunomiya, Tsuchiura and Taira cities which were almost completely or partly devastated by successive air raids by the Allied air force have started their rehabilitation by constructing small houses, barber shops, school buildings and recreational facilities, says the Asahi.

As an emergency measure, Hamamatsu has decided to build 1,700 small houses for the air raid victims and already some 300 people have expressed their wishes to live in them. The first step has been already taken in the reconstruction of public baths, barber shops and recreational centers.

Hamamatsu was almost completely laid waste by the repetition of all raids over 30 times, but amid the debris a new life has been born. Hamamatsu must be built into an industrial city and plans for the rehabilitation are under way. The most pressing problem, however, is the clearing up of the debris and the conversion of the devastated areas into vegetable gardens. The Agricultural Society in the city is now distributing wheat seeds free of charge and 500 koku of wheat are expected to be harvested next year.

As to the problem of unemployment, with the reconversion of wartime industry to peacetime industry, jobless people will find new jobs. Beside that, guidance is to be given in converting homes into home-factories. The Welfare Section of the municipal office is now pushing its plan for the establishment of installations which are to provide jobs to the unemployed.

At Utsunomiya, the streets were lighted again on September 6, demonstrating the start of a new life. As moving picture houses and theaters were all situated in one place, they were reduced to ashes all at one time. In consideration of the fact that the city is devoid of recreational facilities, the Welfare Section of the prefectural government has decided to repair the prefectural public hall whose frame still remains. With the completion of the repairing in October, picture shows will be screened. Meanwhile, temporary buildings for theatrical performances are to be constructed amid the debris of the former Kabukiza and Teitoza. With the acquisition of building materials through the efforts of the prefecture, the work already started.

Tsuchiura, known hitherto as the cradle of navy men, is to be converted into an attraction spot for the tourists. Pleasure-boats will again appear on the lake and the beauty of Mt. Tsukuba will be admired by the visitors. To attract foreigners, bars and dancing-halls will be built and boiled shrimps, noted product of Kasumigaura, and dolls will be sold. Interpreters are to be hired at the inquiry office and the station for the convenience of foreign visitors.

Taira adopted a three-year project at the municipal meeting held on September 5. Starting from this year, the First National School, Taira Girls' High School, private residences and stores are to be rebuilt, and in the meantime, roads are to be repaired in accordance with the city-building project. The total expense for rehabilitation of the city is estimated at ¥2,122,000.

Because of the destruction of 27 schools including one college, 12 boys' middle schools and 14 national schools in Ibaraki Prefecture, the national school children and middle school students are now doing class work in groups of 20 to 30 at shrines and temples.

Must Hand Over Swords

General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters notified on Wednesday that all swords personally owned by Japanese servicemen must be handed over on the occasion of disarmament since sword symbolizes Japan's militarism.

PEERAGE RELINQUISHED BY MARQUIS TOKUGAWA

Wants to Work for World Peace Unhampered by Title—Request, However, Refused

In manifestation of his profound regret for not having been able to serve the State as he should have, Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, former 19th lord of the feudal clan of Owari, Nagoya, twice expressed his desire to relinquish his peerage so that he would be able to contribute toward the realization of world peace unhampered by his peerage.

What is the use of peerage when the country is defeated?—with that reason, Marquis Tokugawa expressed his determination to contribute to the establishment of a lasting peace by surrendering his peerage. On the morning of August 15, the day when the Imperial Rescript terminating the war was proclaimed, Marquis Tokugawa, without consulting the matter with his family, steward and relatives expressed his reslove to relinquish his peerage. His first request was refused through the efforts of General Iwane Matsui, councillor to the Tokugawa family. Then Marquis Tokugawa again directly told his resolve to Sotaro Ishiwata, Minister of the Imperial Household Department. In fear of repercussions, his request was again refused. Marquis Tokugawa, then, said that no exception should be made in his case even if he cooperated with the leftist elements.

Marquis Tokugawa is now speeding up the establishment of a Research Institute for World Peace. With the cooperation of some 50 influential men in political and financial circles and scholars, he is ready to launch a movement for world peace by making liaison with peace research institutes in other countries and studying the problem of peace from a purely theoretical viewpoint. He has repeatedly said that the task to be entrusted to the new institute had no connection with his personal conduct. What does he mean by that? What role is he going to play in the new age?

In this connection, Marquis Tokugawa said: "On looking back upon the political incidents since 1931 in which I had a part, I must confess now, confronting the grim reality of defeat, that I have not done anything worthwhile. I must apologize for not having been able to serve the country as I should have. That feeling of profound regret has spurred me to return my peerage. My request was refused twice. What's the use of peerage when the country is defeated? I wish I could work for Japan, for His Majesty the Emperor and for world peace. I do not choose any special ideology for the realization of world peace. At the Research Institute for World Peace, all kinds of problems are to be studied and the result will be put into action. By making liaison with the other countries, I should like to collect information and launch propaganda activities. I am planning to publish a periodical in either English or Esperanto.

"The new institute will have connection with the Government and in a sense with the Diet, too, but it has nothing to do with political parties," continued Marquis Tokugawa, further stating, "As to myself, I have no definite ideology. I am willing to associate with the Rightists as well as the Leftists. If I can contribute toward the realization of a lasting peace, I may lean either on one side or the other. My conduct, however, is entirely independent from the work to be performed by the institute. I should like to assure that no matter what I may do, I am resolved to safeguard the fundamental character of Japan."

Industrialists See Scribes

Japan's five business leaders, Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the All-Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Ryozo Asano, president of the Japan Steel Tubing Company, Hisanobu Terai, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Ichiro Hattori, president of the Mitsubishi Trading Company, and Kiyoshi Miyazaki, president of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, met with a group of 13 newspapermen of the Allied Nations at 5 p.m. on Wednesday at the Imperial Hotel. These correspondents exchanged opinion with the business leaders on the present and future industrial conditions of Japan. The Allied scribes present were those representing A.P., U.P., International News Service, Blue Network, N.B.C. C.B.C., New York Times, New York Herald-Tribune, Cosmopolitan, Me-Pictures, Acme News Pictures and Pictures and Life.

Plans Opening School

Dr. Kakuji Takenouchi, President of Hosei University, is considering plans to establish a foreign language school in its Junior Class Building at Kitsuki, Kawasaki City. He also is considering to restore the rugby, baseball, hockey and other sports ground heretofore closed on account of the war and welcome American sportsmen to play with the Japanese.

U.S. Prisoners of War Offer Kind Aid To Victims of Sasago Train Accident

Deeply impressed by the kindness and sympathy shown by former American prisoners of war in the recent train accident which occurred at Sasago Station, on the Chuo (Central) Line on September 6, Transportation Minister Naoto Kobiyama has decided to express his heartfelt personal thanks to those concerned by presenting them with gifts of appreciation according to the Asahi.

Immediately after the accident a train arrived at Sasago Station carrying 80 American prisoners of war on their way from Chino to Yokohama. While the Japanese railway employees at Sasago Station made frantic efforts lest the transportation of those internees be in any way delayed on account of the accident, the internees themselves upon hearing of the circumstances voluntarily offered to lend a helping hand.

At once, several score of them descended from the train and started to give medical care to the wounded passengers, using whatever medical supplies they had on hand. Others opened tins of preserved foodstuffs which had been distributed to them, and gave the contents to the wounded to eat. They also offered their own woolen blankets and even helped to fix up emergency bedsteads.

Even after the restoration of traffic at Sasago Station, every time a train carrying war prisoners passed, supplies of canned foodstuffs, woolen blankets, clothing, overcoats, and other articles have been thrown out of the train windows as gifts to the wounded from the American internees.

Meanwhile, a report has been received from the Railway Control Bureau at Kofu, which has jurisdiction over Sasago Station, expressing the desire of all those concerned to convey their feelings of gratitude to the internees. Transportation Minister Kobiyama, upon hearing this, at once ascertained whether those internees had sailed yet or not and took all necessary measures in order to send them wine, a famed product of Kofu, as a token of appreciation.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, September 13

ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES AND COMMODITY PRODUCTION

MAINICHI—The plans for post-war financial politics, centering around anti-inflation measures have been explained in public for the first time by the Finance Minister. There are some points which we understand clearly, and others which we don't understand at all. And no wonder that there should be points which we cannot understand. For, there are such great problems as the switching of industries, and demobilization; and there are such international problems as reparations, trade, and others, about which no one can see quite clearly yet.

What course will inflation take hereafter? Regarding State finances, which are an important motive force of inflation, in what condition will they be? All that can be said today is that these will depend on the skill of the Government, the morality and common sense of the people, and the attitude of the Allied Nations. There can be no fixed policy as yet. Therefore, even what has been clearly understood among the things said by the Finance Minister, depends first on fulfilment of hoped for conditions. Thus, the thing to be done at the present is, first, to create those conditions speedily. And there is no other way but to carry out boldly what has been decided as good.

Concerning the continuation of popular savings, a plan has been announced, with a new goal set. It cannot be said that there are no people who would believe that, because the war is over, the savings movement is finished, too. And certainly, vis-a-vis such people, the current decision by the Government is a good thing. But besides, the problems to which the Government must now direct its strongest efforts are in the field of commodities: in particular the increased production of commodities absolutely necessary for living, and the circulation of such commodities.

Inflation, needless to say, is the disparity between currency and commodities. If there is increased production of commodities, inflation disappears at once. Of course it is also necessary that funds are successfully absorbed, and that the speading of Government funds is restrained. But nothing could more increase trust in currency than the possibility always to procure vital commodities through currency.

Of course, there are commodities whose production cannot be increased for material reasons, or on account of transportation restrictions. But there are yet many things which can be produced, if merely it were done. There are things which can be made from home-produced materials hitherto used up for military requirements, or things for which no labor was available during the war. These hindrances have now been entirely eliminated. Of course, the actual circumstances may not be quite as simple as they may look from outside. But we cannot believe that it would be so difficult to remove the obstacles. As an anti-inflation measure, isn't this the thing to be started first and most quickly?

The first issue coming up in this connection is that of fixed prices. As to such goods for which the demand cannot be met, it will probably not be possible to remove control altogether. But regarding such things for which there is a prospect that the abolition of fixed prices would stimulate production, it will be well to go ahead courageously. That is the voice of the entire nation. The prices of some goods would soar up temporarily, but this would be nothing more than to recognize officially the black market prices at which those very things are at present being sold quite openly. Persons with insufficient purchasing power merely would not buy them. In due course it is inevitable that the volume of production will get ahead of the limited purchasing power, and that the market price will thus go down.

From daily necessities such as wooden clogs and brooms, up to such things as lacquer ware, undoubtedly the production and circulation would be increased by the abolition of official prices.

What is necessary at this moment is the return of the people's life to normalcy. That is to say, the prerequisite condition is the rehabilitation of such commodities and services which are required for such normalcy. This is the first measure that should be realized among the anti-inflation policies.

CAN SEND PARCELS BY POST

Post-offices under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Communications Bureau, namely, those in Tokyo Metropolis, Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma and Yamanashi prefectures, will resume parcel post service from September 16, with restrictions laid on the total weight of parcels to be handled by each post-office.

However, priority will be given to the sending of personal effects, medical supplies and other necessities to war refugees and it is the desire of the authorities that the general public refrain as far as possible from sending non-urgent parcels.

In Chiba, Mito and in other places the post-offices will not accept parcels destined for certain areas so that it would be advisable to ask for details at the nearest collection post-office in order to avoid any trouble.

YOUTH CORPS ACTIVITIES IN NEW JAPAN DECIDED

Will Not Be Focussed on Any National Objectives—Set-up Is Outlined

Revival of the prewar status of all Japanese youth organizations following the termination of the War of Greater East Asia has been decided upon by the Education Ministry which will shortly issue instructions to that effect to all parties concerned.

It is recalled in this connection that with the promulgation of a Wartime Education Ordinance last May, all Youth Corps were dissolved and their organization and activities were transferred to the Students' Corps.

The future activities of the reorganized Youth Corps shall be guided by the following principles:

(1) The activities shall not be concentrated on any national objectives, but the corps shall become an organization for the education and training of the youngfolk themselves.

(2) The leaders shall, accordingly, be taken from among the youth themselves.

As to the forms of organization, the following rules shall be observed:

(1) No official structure shall be adopted; besides, the rigid control and issuance of orders from the center, as formerly applied, shall be abolished.

(2) For the time being, only regional groups, each centering around a specific city, town, village, or district, shall be organized.

(3) Students and pupils shall also be admitted at their free will. For the school pupils, moreover, special self-governing pupils' groups shall be organized within the schools.

It is expected that these youth bodies will hereafter be organized one after another, each centering around a particular locality. At the same time, the spirit for the protection of the national policy and the discipline of group action, which were developed in the course of the wartime training, are to be kept alive.

In keeping with the spirit of the reconstruction of a new Japan, moreover, cultural elements such as scientific training and learning are to be woven into the new structure, thus to enable the young people to do their share in rebuilding their motherland."

MACKEREL FISHING SET

Boats Ready to Go Out for Catch From Sept. 21 With Ban Lifted

Mackerel fishing will start from September 21 with the ban now lifted. The Joyo Maru in Ibaraki Prefecture and 16 other fishing vessels of Kinkazan are in full readiness to go out. Also 98 boats are waiting to go out in a day or two for an expected huge catch of sardines that are swarming in the waters near Ibaraki Prefecture. The fish will be rationed, with priority given to those in devastated areas and as encouragement to those who supply agricultural products.

YMCA BEGINS NEW TASK

Reopening English Language School, Other Departments

The Tokyo Young Men's Christian Association, Mitoshirocho, Kanda, is now ready to contribute toward the construction of a new Japan by reopening the English School which had been closed during the war, encouraging physical education, installing wholesome recreational facilities and sponsoring various kinds of lecture meetings.

With the progress of the war, most youths were mobilized and the Tokyo YMCA had to cease its work for youths, and in the meantime, concentrated its efforts on the relief of air raid victims. However with the termination of the war, Japan has started out on a new road of construction and the YMCA has made preparations for vigorous activities.

The English Language School of the YMCA was well known for its superiority in training students in English conversation. Many of them are now employed as interpreters for the occupation troops. In view of the great demand for English speaking Japanese, the school has been reopened.

Physical education was started some 30 years ago at the YMCA. Though the gymnasium and the swimming pool were damaged in the air raids, they will be repaired as soon as possible and will be opened for public use in the near future.

In consideration of the importance of recreation to brighten the lives of the Japanese, youths will be able to listen to good musical records or join in singing at the YMCA during short noon recesses and after working hours.

To propagate Christian principles and instill faith and confidence into youths, lecture meetings will be held on various subjects so that the youths will become well acquainted with world affairs.

Hundreds and thousands of youths are returning home, some from the front and others from factories. They are both physically and spiritually tired. The Tokyo YMCA hopes that it will be able to help them to start out on a new life.

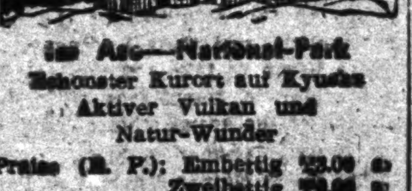
The names of the staff members of the YMCA, which was build from American funds, follow:

Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto
General Secretary, Giichi Suga
Assistant General Secretary, Mosaburo Kimoto
Secretaries, Shuichi Ishiki, Naojiro Hara, Shiro Takahashi, Hajime Takahashi, Seiki Fujita, Goro Nakajima, Minoru Honda.

Kusuyama, Chief Editor

Yoshitaro Kusuyama, former President of the Nippon Times and later head of the Shanghai Times, has been appointed Editor-in-Chief of the Tokyo head office of the Mainichi Shimbun and Junji Yamada acting Editor-in-Chief of the Osaka head office of the same paper.

ASO KANKO HOTEL



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Advertisements [illegible] by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

GOVERNESS of any nationality wanted for high American officer's family, apply to the First Division of Central Liaison Office.

WANTED urgently allied or neutral nationals who can read Japanese fluently. Please apply in person 5th floor JOAK, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

A WELL experienced and qualified English stenographer secretary (foreigner) seeks position as stenographer or secretary. Apply Box No. 2[illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED typist wants to work with foreigners. Can speak English and Japanese fluently. Yuriko [illegible], 323, Shimo Meguro 5-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

COMPETENT translater and interpreter with many years news work experience wants position with American correspondent. Apply Box 2[illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED interpreter, many years in various lines of business in America and Japan, seeks position with Americans. Apply Box 213, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGNER, knowing several languages seeks position. Apply Box 194, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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WILL repair rugs, curtains, drapery and table cloths. H. T. Mutsumiya, [illegible] Building, Ginza Yonchome. Phone: Kyobashi (56) 1776.

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SIX bottles of French Vermouth for immediate sale to highest bidder. Apply Box 22[illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 2[illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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ELECTRIC refrigerator, either Japanese or foreign make, large or medium size, but must be in perfect condition. Apply Box 22[illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1945

The Punishment of War Criminals

Under the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, Japan is being called upon to deliver up the so-called war criminals for trial and punishment by Allied tribunals. How extensive a list of victims the Allies will claim and how severe the punishments will be cannot be foretold, but if the Allies wish to be wise they would be well-advised to exercise the greatest moderation.

This is not to say that the Allies have not the perfect right to be as severe as they please. It is not for us to presume to advise them as to what they should or should not do. Whatever they decide, we must obey, not only because they have us in their grip, but because, having accepted the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, we are honor bound to comply with its provisions faithfully and honestly. We have no intention of evading our just deserts by cowardly whining or sophistic argument, for it is patent that the quickest and surest way to rehabilitate ourselves is by assuming our obligations manfully no matter how painful the atonement may be.

But, at the same time, it should be obvious to all reasonable men that it is not to the advantage of the Allies themselves any more than to our own to subject the so-called war criminals to excessive pillory. Of course, if the aim of the Allies is simply punitive, to give vent to their wartime passions by wreaking vengeance on their defeated enemies, that is another matter which is beyond the pale of reason. But if the aim of the Allies is preventive, to guard against the recurrence of another war such as has just ravaged the world, the victors would do well to consider very carefully before they mete out severe punishments on an extensive scale to the so-called war criminals.

There is, of course, the fundamental question as to who should be considered war criminals. Those who were guilty of cruelty to war prisoners should be severely punished, and no one will plead for any leniency on their behalf. But the punishment of the so-called war criminals of a political character for their responsibility in causing the war presents a different sort of a problem. Such a colossal phenomenon as a world-wide war is never the wilful creation of a few capricious individuals but the result of a concourse of innumerable vast and complex social forces which sweep powerless individuals along in its irresistible tide. Even the individuals who appear to play the most conspicuous roles of leadership are more the unconscious playthings of the impersonal surge of events than the conscious molders of destiny. It is a naive and unscientific myth which would saddle upon a few individuals the responsibility for any great war. To single out these individuals for punishment would hardly be justice.

It may be argued, however, that there would be a salutary effect in making an example of the more conspicuous leaders. It may be claimed that, even if these individuals were not personally so greatly instrumental in causing the war, their exemplary punishment as representatives of a culpable society will serve to put that society on guard against yielding too unresistingly in the future to the forces that make for war. But such an argument shows an abysmal ignorance of human psychology. The effect is apt to be exactly the contrary.

First of all, there are the practical difficulties to be encountered. Modern history records only one instance when it was possible for victorious Powers to dictate the meting out of extensive punishments upon individuals of a defeated nation, namely, in the punishment of various Chinese dignitaries in 1901 at the close of the Boxer Uprising. But that experience turned out to be a farce. Foreign authorities can never fully comprehend the domestic conditions which may happen to place certain individuals in positions of apparent responsibility, and particularly is it so in the case when Occidentals attempt to pass judgment on conditions in Oriental countries. Many of the Chinese officials whom the Powers insisted upon punishing were subsequently proved to have been most deserving of commendation instead of punishment. The entire proceedings turned out to be a travesty on justice which only discredited the cause of the Powers and prevented the attainment of their real aim.

But more fundamental is the likelihood of foreign-dictated punishments strangling the very forces of enlightenment which are moving to shape the defeated nation along the lines desired by the Powers themselves. A nation which is taking so deeply to heart the lessons of defeat as Japan is beginning to do is not likely to neglect any measures to guard against the repetition of the mistakes which have brought her to her present misfortune. As the Japanese proceed with their self-reflection, they are not likely to overlook any factor which has been responsible for their plight. If there are any individuals who deserve to be punished, it is not likely that the Japanese people will allow them to go free. Out of the travail of their own suffering, the Japanese people will demand an accounting and an atonement from their former leaders which will be far more thorough and penetrating than anything which the foreign Powers can devise.

There are not lacking in Japanese society powerful elements which have always been bitterly opposed to the course which the official leaders have been pursuing in recent years. Although these elements have long been forcibly suppressed, the end of the war has liberated their energies, and they are bound to call now for a revolutionary house-cleaning. Such a house-cleaning undertaken by the Japanese themselves on their own free initiative, springing spontaneously from their own conscience and their own inner urge, is likely to be far more lasting in its effects than any measures arbitrarily imposed from without.

Any dictation from without would not only cause this movement for national reform to lose its spontaneous and therefore effective character. Foreign dictation would positively discredit and hinder the movement for reform by making it appear to be an unpatriotic instrument for the facilitation of foreign intervention. Even worse, punishment of individuals at the instance of foreign authorities would enable these individuals to assume the role of patriotic martyrs.

For, if the Japanese people should of their own free will demand the punishment of certain individuals, the victims would be branded as those who had failed the nation and would thereby be discredited in the public eye; but if they should be tried and punished by the foreign authorities, the victims would be able to claim the sympathy of the public as objects of foreign persecution. If the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, the blood of the martyrs may likewise be the seeds of a revived Japanese intransigeance. It should be to the interest of the Allies themselves, as well as of the sincere native proponents of a peaceful New Japan, to avoid making martyrs of those who should be quietly shuffled off into a more inconspicuous and ignominious oblivion.

In the interest of a constructive policy for the establishment of a world of enduring peace, therefore, the Allies would be well-advised to exercise the greatest circumspection in their demand for the punshment of the so-called war criminals.

Cooperation

Panting and perspiring, two Irishmen on a tandem bicycle at last got to the top of the steep hill.

"That was a stiff climb, Pat," said the first.

"Sure and it was that," said Pat. "And if I hadn't kept the brake on, we would have gone backward."

Lament

How long the song of sorrow rings
Through mortals' melancholy soul—
How swiftly fade the worldly things:
A smile, a rose, a ton of coal!

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Early History of Parties and Statesmen Told

VII

The Labor-Farmer Party, which was stripped of half its force by the continuous secession of the right-wing elements, made Ikuo Ohyama its head and opened its doors to the communistic societies. The result was that it was practically led by the Japan Communists and played the part of a legitimate communistic party; and it was compelled to dissolve on the 10th of April, 1926, being suppressed by the Tanaka Cabinet after the wholesale arrest of the Japan Communists on the 15th of March of the same year.

The old leaders of the dissolved Labor-Farmer Party organized a preparatory society for the establishment of a new party and endeavored to realize their plan, but always met with the pressure of the authorities, and finally organized the Proletarian People's Party under the theoretical leadership of Hitoshi Yamakawa.

Their Union

In the meantime, the right-wing elements of the Japan Union of Farmers organized the Japan Farmer Party with the idea of establishing a representative Japanese party of farmers under the slogan, "Farmers come to the Party of Farmers," on October 17, 1926, and there arose many small local proletarian societies or parties in different districts.

Such rivalry and disunion among proletarian parties naturally called forth a demand for the unification of fighting lines, and the parties, which kept to the middle way, like the Japan Labor-Farmer Party, the Japan Farmer-Labor Party and the General Proletarian Party, which were the three national proletarian parties, and the Proletarian Constitutional Party, the People's Party in the central district and two other local parties were all united into one and organized the Japan Mass Party.

The General Proletarian Party organized an anti-separation union and protested against the leaders of the Japan Mass Party, but they themselves were soon dissolved into the Tokyo Proletarian Party for the Masses and other local proletarian parties.

The leaders of the former Labor-Farmer Party, who had formed a preparatory society for the establishment of a new party just after the dissolution of their party, continued their movement for its reconstruction, but their project was prohibited half-way, and the preparatory society itself was ordered to close. They were thus compelled to organize a labor-farmer union, an illegitimate body, for obtaining political freedom and did not cease to follow a communistic policy. But they were involved in the wholesale raids on the Japan Communists on March 15, 1928, and April 16, 1929, in which the ablest radical leaders were accused of being members of the Communistic Party and were mostly arrested so that their movement came to an end. The leaders who escaped the raid such as Ikuo Ohyama and Hajime Kawakami organized a Labor-Farmer Party on November 1, 1929. The purpose of their new movement was to proclaim the need of obtaining the right of public activity as a lawful left-wing party by establishing a standing political organization.

While the left and midway parties had been continually combining and re-dissolving, the right-wing party of the proletariat or Social Democratic Party alone developed without a hitch for some time, but in September, 1929, the Osaka Union of the Japan Federation of Labor, the main element of the party, separated from the federation and consequently withdrew from the party and established the National Democratic Party on January 15, 1930. But this party was united with the Japan Mass Party on the 20th of July of the same year and formed the National Mass Party.

The N. L. F. Mass Party

The movement for the greater union of the proletarian parties was continued and the Society for the Realization of Unity of Proletarian Parties, which was a bloc of those who insisted on the unconditional union among the members of the National Mass Party, the Labor-Farmer Mass Party on the 5th of July, 1931. In this new party there was no head of the central executive committee, but Hisashi Aso, President of the former National Mass Party, was appointed to the chair of the chief secretary, who also served as Acting President. Ikuo Ohyama, President of the former Labor-Farmer Party, retired from all official positions and went abroad. This National Labor-Farmer Mass Party stood between the extreme left and right, but the inner control gradually became loose and Hajime Kawakami and Kanemitsu Hososeko were expelled along with some other members. These two were arrested as strong sympathizers with the Japan Communists.

Social Mass Party

In 1931, the National-Socialist movement suddenly appeared on the surface of the sea of social unrest, and the tide of Fascism began to permeate the proletarian fighting lines; the right-wing of the legitimate proletarian parties turned toward National Socialism. On the other hand, the left-wing was influenced by the Japan Communists, who never ceased their clandestine movements in spite of the constant interference of the authorities, and the power of the proletarian parties was greatly reduced. This state of affairs induced another union, and on the 24th of July, 1931, the Social Mass Party was organized by the union of the Social Democratic Party and the National Labor-Farmer Mass Party. This new party elected Iso-o Abe, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee; and Hisashi Aso, Chief Secretary. The platform of the party was as follows:

(1) We will fight for the protection of the lives of the labor, farmer, and general working masses.

(2) We aim at the destruction of capitalism and the emancipation of the proletariat.

And this new party is acting as a social democratic party, rejecting both Communism and Fascism.

Universal Suffrage and Proletariats

Since the birth of proletarian political parties with the purpose of sending representatives to the Diet, there had been three general elections. At the third general election, since the institution of universal suffrage, which was held on February 20, 1932, under the Inukai Cabinet in consequence of the dissolution of the Diet at the 60th session in the previous month the proletarian parties made plans for fighting against capitalistic parties, from their past experiences and on the basis of their characteristic principles and policies, and sending out 36 candidates, fought bravely with public speeches as their only weapon. The result was 5 members, elected, with the gain of 290,979 votes. To make a comparison with the former elections, the number of successful candidates on the first occasion was 8 or 3 more, and on the second one it was 5 or the same number as at the last, while in the number of votes they lost at the third election 201,242, compared with the first one, and 207,242, compared with the second one. But the number of the candidates was much smaller than in previous elections, so that the number of votes per capita increased to 8,083 from 5,593 of the first and 5,475 of the second election, or every proletarian candidate at the latest election gained about 3,000 more votes than at the previous two general elections.

The National Socialists

In 1931, the Labor Union established the Japan Labor Club with the purpose of realizing a great union of the right wing. Stimulated by the supremacy of Fascism in Italy and the Fascisti movement of the Nazis in Germany, there appeared a movement for National Socialism among the members of the Social Democratic Party. Besides, after the Manchurian Incident the atmosphere among the Japanese people was very suitable for the growth of nationalism and patriotism, and the national socialistic section of the Party increased their power under the leadership of K. Akamatsu, chief secretary, and R. Hirano.

Their Platform

At the same time, National Socialism began to make its mark among the members of the National Labor-Farmer Mass Party, which kept to the middle way, and especially it gained power among the members who belonged to the National Labor Union, the strongest supporter of the party. Some powerful leaders of the National Labor Union moved for the establishment of a National Socialistic Party, but their motion was rejected by the party and they seceded from it in one body. The seceders met with those from the Social Democrats, and, on the 29th of May, they established the Japan National Socialist Party with K. Akamatsu at its head.

The rise of the nationalistic tide, which coaxed the proletariat partisans away, correlatively gave inspiration to the activities of the old nationalists, and their leading principles began to take national socialistic color in compliance with the change of the social state of affairs.

The Production Party

The Great Nippon Production Party, an extreme right-wing party, which had hailed Japanese nationalism but vaguely, showed a sudden activity and absorbed the Nippon Nationalists, the Radical Patriots and other parties of similar nature at the end of 1931. Their aim was the reconstruction of anti-nationalistic institutions, according to the fundamental national spirit of Japan.

The Jimmu-kai

On February 11, 1932, the anniversary of the Foundation of the Empire, the Jimmu-kai, a strong nationalists society, was organized. The central element of the society was the Ko-chi Sha or Dr. Shumei Ohkawa, who had intimate connections with military men, and the new party was also helped by Hirokichiro Ishihara, a business man, Daisaku Komoto, a colonel, and the like. At the general election of 1932, rallying the young members of the Ko-chi Sha, the Great Nippon Production Party and other Nationalistic bodies, they sent out bands on a canvassing tour over the whole country for the propaganda of Nipponism. It is said that they gained over 50,000 new members in a month or so of the campaign. (The Jimmu-kai was dissolved in 1935.)

Legal Movements of the Rights

In addition to the national commotion arising from the Manchurian Incident, the failure of the crops in the northeastern districts dealt a heavy blow to the poor villagers groaning under financial depression, and the problem of finding some means of relieving the people in the emergency became so acute that no time was to be lost. This nation-wide suffering and anxiety urged the right-wing movement to proceed to extremities, and they passed far beyond the limits of lawful action. In the midst of the election campaign, on February 9, 1932, Junnosuke Inouye, ex-Minister of Finance, was shot to death by a young man, Konuma, of the Blood Brotherhood League headed by Nissho Inouye a priest of the Nichiren sect. On March 5, Takuma Dan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Mitsui Company and one of the ablest contemporary business men, was assassinated by Hishinuma, a member of the same secret association. At 5:30 on the afternoon of the 15th of May, Premier Inukai was killed. This was the so-called "5:15 Affair" as it occurred on the fifteenth of the fifth month, 1932. The after-claps of the event appeared in the secret plots of Dr. Imamaki, adviser to the Jimmu-kai, in the middle of August, and of the Tenko-kai and the Independent Young Men's Association in November, finally at the arrest of Dr. Shumei Ohkawa, head of the Jimmu-kai and the Far Eastern Economic Research Bureau.

Later investigations showed that those directly connected with the affair were 10 young Navy officers, 11 students of the Military College and 21 farmers and scholars. After the arrest of members of the Blood Brotherhood League formed by Nissho Inouye, who entertained a plan to kill representative men one by one, his comrades undertook the continuation of the work. Lieutenant Hitoshi Fujii, a leader, had died in the battle at Shanghai on February 5, 1932, but had left a strong influence among his friends. Second lieutenants Kiyoshi Koga and Yoshio Nakamura, who belonged to the Kasumigaura airship corps, began to form bands with a view to bringing about a new government with the military as the central force, in plunging Tokyo into a state of siege by their sudden attack upon the capital. In the plot they were soon united by Kozaburo Tachibana, head of the Aikyo Juku (village Loving School) of Ibaraki Prefecture and a leader of the agricultural movement. Dr. Shumei Ohkawa, Hidezo Toyama, head of the Tenko-kai, and Kenichiro Homma also came to their help and, moreover, supplied them with necessary funds and arms. At 5:30 p.m. May 15, 1932, four bands composed of military officers and cadets armed with pistols attacked several points of the capital and killed Inukai and others as mentioned above, while another band of farmers attempted to break into the transformer stations to throw the capital into darkness. Most of them were arrested on the day and the sentences for all of them (except one farmer who died in the mean time) were passed by February 1934, the heaviest penalty given being imprisonment for life for Kozaburo Tachibana, but none of them were sentenced to death.

(To Be Concluded)

KAMAKURA TODAY

Scenic Beauty Historic Spots Leave Indelible Impression

By KATSUTARO NARITA

Surrounded by glaring hills, opening on the south toward the emerald bay of Sagami, embracing the seven vales lengthening under the shade, rejoicing in an invigorating air, commanding a panoramic view of the meandering shore-line of the Miura peninsula, and containing forty-four temples, seventeen shrines and many other spots of historical glamor, Kamakura, a cosy city 53 minutes by train from Tokyo, has long been looked upon as one of the most distinctive seaside resorts of the world.

But this summer we can not find a single resorter here. The city seems to forget the days when it was thriving. But it is never desolate, because a great number of business magnates, well-known scholars, doctors, artists, novelists, poets, and many other famous persons are living here and they frequently present a lively scene with their cultural discussion.

Some of them make it a rule to pay a visit every dawn to the lotus ponds lying in the compounds of the Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine, a mile northeast of the station, which are filled with red and white flowers, a notable feature of Kamakura. These ponds are said to have been planned by Masako, the wife of Yoritomo Minamoto, the first Shogun of the Kamakura period. In this season of the year when the blooming of the lotus is at its peak, the ponds are veritable seas of swaying plants, their delicate balance disturbed by every breath of wind, and their leaves reflecting the passing phases of the sky, changing color as the clouds pass over in a way that defies the artist's brush, and the photographer.

Mr. Takuji Nakamura, painter, says:

"At eventide the lotus flower closes its blossom and at early dawn it slowly opens its petals like a living hand, with a gentle popping sound that seems to have fascination for us. We hasten to these ponds before the break of day, in order to hear the flowers open. Yes, it's a refined pastime highly regarded by the ancient Chinese.

"But we are not animated by a spirit of joy—rather we gaze at the lotus in a spirit of reverence, the flower symbolizes purity and integrity to us. Yone Noguchi, famous poet, tells, 'We are almost afraid to write a poem on the lotus, because it looks so holy.'"

Some student of history is a daily visitor to Hase Kwannon. He confessed, "I don't know why this temple is an overwhelming fascination."

This old temple at Hase, dedicated to the Indian goddess of mercy, Kwannon in Japanese nomenclature, is noted for its situation, commanding as it does a fine view of the city and sea-coast, and also for the immense image of the goddess, cut from a single camphor tree, which may be viewed by candle light upon request. The eleven-faced head is very impressive when it emerges from the darkness and become visible in the yellow glow. The figure is 26 feet in height and is covered with gold leaf.

However, most of them aver that the chief attraction of Kamakura is the statue of the Great Buddha after all. It is picturesquely located in a natural park about a mile southwest of the Kamakura station. The metal for this colossal Buddha was collected and the work of construction was done by Ono-Goroemon. The date which the statue bears is the 4th year of Kencho (1252 A.D.).

The measurements are as follows:

	ft.	in.
Height of statue	37	3
Height of base	4	11
Circumference	96	5
Length of face	7	8
Length of eyebrow	4	1
Length of ear	6	3
Length of nose	2	9
Breadth of mouth	2	8
Height of silver boss...		6
Diameter of silver boss		7
Width from knee to knee	29	1

Weight of statue, about 100 tons

Upon the head are 656 curls, said by one curious legend to represent the snails which kindly protected the Master's shaven head when he was preaching under the fierce Indian sun.

The original Buddha was made of wood and protected by a beautiful temple, but as both were swept away in a storm, the next attempt was planned more wisely. Metal was used for the statue and the temple in which this was enclosed was supported by 63 great pillars of "keyaki" wood. Of the stone bases for these pillars 50 still remain, but the temple itself was destroyed by a tidal wave in the year 1495.

This colossal image of Buddha has been said to be the most exquisite and handsome of all the great Buddha images in the East. Lafcadio Hearn writes thus:

"No matter how many photographs of the colossus you may have already seen, this first vision of the reality is an astonishment. This gentleness, the dreamy passionlessness of these feature, the immense repose of the whole figure are full of beauty and charm. And, contrary to all expectation, the nearer you approach the giant Buddha, the greater this charm becomes. You look up into the solemn, beautiful face, into the half-closed eyes that seem to watch you through their eyelids of bronze as gently as those of a child, and you feel that the image typifies all that is tender and calm in the soul of the East. Yet you feel also that Japanese thought could have created it. Its beauty, its dignity, its perfect repose, reflect the higher life of the race that imagined it: and though doubtless inspired by some Indian model, as the treatment of the hair and various symbolic marks reveal, the art is Japanese."

Of various impressions of this great Buddha, made by Miss Margaret Kirby, fair tourist, will incline the heart to the utmost; there are as follows:

Slumbrous eyes, yet eyes that
  know not sleep;
Sensuous lips that know not
  sensuousness;
And sloping shoulders bent as
  though to keep
The weight of wrongs—of wrongs
  without redress;
Time-wearied eyes, yet eyes that
  may not weep,
O thou, so god-like, yet so like a
  man,
Who with impassive gaze does
  ever scan
This shady grove, that strip of
  shadeless deep;
Thou calm onlooker at thy creed's
  decay.
If thou shouldest speak, is it that
  thou shouldest say;
"The men who planned me were
  a nobler race,
"For making me they sought to
  testify,
"By moulding human passions in
  my face,
"Weakness controlled is true
  divinity."

BEAUTY IN JAPANESE FANS

Aesthetic Qualities Made to Harmonize With Different Moods

By K. N.

I

Man is by nature a devotee of things of beauty. His devout sense of aestheticism is derived from his connate aspiration to make the life beautiful—a thing of joy and of elegance. The Japanese people have always been inclined to make the life a source of material and sublime grace. To a Japanese, his home is not merely a place of residence, but also the abode of his intuitive urge for simple elegance. In order to break the monotony of material existence, he tries to create an artistic atmosphere around him. So he decorates the alcove of his living room by arranging a bunch of flowers in a pleasing manner, and increases the simple elegance of his surroundings by performing tea ceremony. He enjoys the spell of art by looking at hanging pictures. In fact, he believes in the time-honored saying that "art is life and life is art." Consequently, it is not unnatural that he should take pains to beautify even such a small object as fan. Japanese fans have an attractive lure of their own, which has been recognized by the art-lovers of other countries. To what extent the spirit of aestheticism is reflected in a Japanese fan can be appreciated from the following poem in the Shu-yi Waka-shu:

Natsu wa oh-ghi
Fuyu wa hioke ni
Mi wo nashite
Tsurenaki hito ni
Yori mo tsukabaya.

Making myself a fan
In summer time
And a brazier in winter dear,
I wish I could draw near
That heartless woman!

From this verse, it will be noticed that the poet is explaining that the hand which is outstretched over the brazier in a snowfalling morning is no other than the hand that waves a fan in a summer afternoon when the cicada chirps noisily. The simultaneous reference to a cold winter and a hot summer suggests that the poet is extremely sensitive to the smiles of Nature in a genial spring and its pathos in a lonely autumn, when the leaves of trees begin to fall. During these seasonal changes the fan remains a constant companion of man. This testifies to the fact that the beauty in Japanese fans, as indeed is the case with many other things Japanese, is closely interwoven with the charm of the objects of Nature.

Origin of the Fan

Certain quarters are of the opinion that the fan was originally invented in China, and that it was later imported into this country when Japan began to import and assimilate the culture of the continent. But a string of historical facts tends to indicate that the fan was invented in Japan. For instance, in the Sung Dynasty, the Chinese people called the folding fan "Japanese fan," thereby expressing their regret that such an object had not been made by them. On the other hand, in the Kamakura and Muromachi periods, when the Gosan (Buddhist) literature was in a flourishing condition, many scholars attributed the origin of several ancient art objects including the fan to the continent. In old China, a round fan was called gomei or bemmen, and these Chinese appellations were often pedantically used by Japanese scholars. In contradiction, however, to the trend of the times when the origin of everything old was apt to be credited to the continent, the author of the Gai-noh-sho, which was published in the Muromachi period, insists that the "fan was first invented in Japan," and denies that it is of Chinese origin.

During the Tokugawa Shogunate period, there arose a number of Japanese scholars of Chinese classics, with the result that fresh mixed opinions were expressed in regard to the origin of the fan. Fortunately enough, Yoshitada Nishimura, in his book, Oh-ghi no K (Book of Fans), asserts that "when the Empress Jingu led her expedition to Korea, Takenouchi-no-Sukune presented her with a fan he had ordered to be specially made, and that during the reign of the Emperor Tenchi a hermit named Toyomaru of Tamba had made an expanding fan which he presented to the Emperor." Though the authenticity of these assertions cannot be verified, it is interesting to note that even a few Western scholars have quoted them to prove that the fan originated in this country. In the ninth volume of the Manyoshu (oldest collection of Japanese verses) the following significant poem appears:

Tokoshiyeni
Natsu fuyu yukeya
Kawa-goromo
Oh-ghi hanatazu
Yama ni sumu hito

I wonder if summer lasts for
  e'er,
And winter too;
Though clad in fur,
You have always a fan
Living in a mountain far.

This verse was dedicated to Prince Ichikaba by an anonymous poet, and it is the only one in which collection that makes a reference to the fan. It is not clearly known whether the fan mentioned was a round one or an expanding one. Suffice it to say that there were different kinds of fans at the time of the Emperor Daigo's reign (897-930). The existence of different types, such as oh-ghi (expanding or folding fan) and uchiwa (round fan), is well explained in the Wamyo Ruisho Sho (Book of Japanese Names), which was edited by Minamoto-no-Shitagou in behalf of the fourth princess in the Yencho era (1583-1590). Admitting that fans came into vogue in the Nara period, it would be worthwhile to observe their use in the Yenghi era when the Japanese people got rid of the Chinese fashions, which had long dominated the life of the upper classes. At this time under the impact of a national cultural activity various artistic transformations occurred, and as a result, alterations were effected in the attire of court officials. A high court official came to use a hioh-ghi (fan made with thin pieces of Japanese cypress wood), which he kept in the breast pocket of his court dress as an indispensable ornament. After the middle of the Heian period, a hioh-ghi became a necessary part of the court dress of a high official.

The Hioh-ghi

Contradictory opinions are current regarding the invention of the hioh-ghi. One of them is that each rib of hioh-ghi resembles in shape the shaku (flat baton) of a high court official, because it was first devised by chipping a shaku thin. A second is that a musical instrument suggested its making. And a third opinion is that a shaku was formerly used instead of a pocket-book to note down ceremonious matters, and that gradually one shaku became insufficient for this purpose, with the consequence that more and more batons came to be used. These batons were bound together in a set form leading to the invention of the hioh-ghi.

There is also a kind of paper fan which is quite unlike hioh-ghi. In connection with its origin, there are also different views. Generally speaking, many are of the opinion that the idea of a paper fan was first suggested by the shaku. Some conjecture that a certain number of shaku were first connected with one another by means of some sheets of paper, and that this form was then developed into a paper fan. Others think that it was first devised by connecting the thin pieces of wood forming a hioh-ghi was paper instead of with strings. From early times, there has been a custom of writing down a short poem on a paper fan; and this fact naturally suggests that the paper fan was first derived from a memo-baton.

The paper fan was first called kawahori or kahmori (bat). According to certain quarters, it was so named, because in construction it resembles the wings of a bat. On the other hand, it may possibly have been a transformation of kamihari (papering). It is undoubtedly noteworthy that the earlier appellations hioh-ghi and kawahori were later changed into fuyuoh-ghi (winter fan) and natsuoh-ghi (summer fan). By the middle of the Heian period, these new names had been adopted on a nationwide scale, and it became a custom to use a summer fan in the summer and a winter fan in the winter. The summer fan was designed to render the air as cool as possible, while the winter one was intended to keep the air as warm as possible. It was usual for a person of high rank to have a winter fan on ceremonious occasions even in hot season. In consequence, various kinds of fans were used in accordance with the dignity of office and rank. Red hioh-ghi were used by the Emperors and princes of the royal blood; whereas white ones were used by court nobles and officials. As for summer paper fans, they were employed on informal occasions only.

It was in the Heian period that hioh-ghi made its orthodox debut. The elegant life of the court nobles and ladies stimulated the creation of a variety of artistic hioh-ghi. And these fans became the necessary ornaments to heighten the grace of aristocratic women. On ceremonial occasions, such as the festivals of Itsuki-no-in of Kamo and Go-sechiye (Five Court Festivals), they used the prescribed types. But on other occasions they freely used diverse patterns of fans. Some of them were adorned with colorful pictures. The extreme popularity of fans in the Heian period can be understood from the fact that mention is made of "cherry-blossom triple fans" in the Ghenji Monogatari and of "triple fans attached to the five-bladed pine bough" in the Makura no Soh-shi. This shows that many-ribbed fans were not only used by court ladies, but also by the ordinary people. A hioh-ghi consisting of eight thin split pieces of wood was called hitoye no hioh-ghi (single wood-fan); a triple-wood fan, therefore, consisted of twenty-four thin pieces of wood, and a five-fold one of forty pieces of wood.

(To Be Continued)

Playing Safe

Pat, in his eager endeavor to learn how to swim was nearly drowned. "Faith," he exclaimed, "I'll never touch water again until I know how to swim!"